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COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION
AGAINST WOMEN

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
UNDER ARTICLE 18 OF THE CONVENTION

Initial reports of the States parties

BOLIVIA

Addendum

94-17323

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Addendum to the Initial Report of Bolivia prepared in June 1991 by the National Board for Solidarity and Social Development, currently ONAMFA, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), reports substantial progress ranging from reforms to modernize the State and its new role in social matters to the formulation of new policies and programmes which give a central role to women in the actions planned for the coming decades.

2. In that context, significant advances are being made by the Bolivian Government in fulfilment of its commitments to the country and the international community and, in this particular case, its obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which it ratified in 1989.

3. The present document is divided into three chapters:

Chapter II concerns the National Organization for Minor Children, Women and the Family (ONAMFA), and reports on the four-year process of institutional modernization.

Chapter III deals with central aspects of the Bolivian social strategy which determine the focus of the State's actions in social affairs.

Chapter IV describes the Women's Programme developed by ONAMFA.

4. Lastly, a document is annexed, entitled "The Status of Women: Some Indicators", prepared in May 1993 by the Unit for the Coordination and Monitoring of the 10-Year Plan of ONAMFA and the National Statistical Institute, with data from the 1992 National Population and Housing Census, and some other statistical surveys.

II. NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF MINOR CHILDREN, WOMEN AND THE FAMILY (ONAMFA)

5. ONAMFA originated in the National Board for Solidarity and Social Development (JNSDS), established by Supreme Decree 9922 of 22 September 1971.

6. JNSDS may be described as an institution which, under the auspices of the First Lady of the Nation, provided traditional social assistance in the form of aid to minors, women and the elderly living in particularly difficult circumstances in urban and suburban areas, receiving limited funding from the national budget, limited in its technical and administrative capacity and operating in isolation from global development plans.

7. In August of 1989, a far-reaching process of institutional reorganization was initiated within the framework of the State's modernization reforms, which changed the traditional approach to social assistance in the following ways:

(a) Mapping out of a strategy to focus actions towards redefined target groups, with particular emphasis on women and minors, through innovative programmes and projects promoting their advancement and overall development;

(b) A new administrative system guided by efficient and effective technical, but highly humane, criteria;

(c) Modernizing financial, accounting and management procedures;

(d) Promoting and upgrading the appropriate technical staff, able to carry out new social development tasks efficiently, thus increasing the quality and coverage of the services and programmes;

(e) Reinforcing inter-institutional and inter-sectoral coordination with national and international organizations, resulting in active participation and representation at the decision-making and action levels;

(f) Opening up opportunities for pluralistic and community participation in social life based on a policy of shared responsibility with the community, non-governmental organizations, religious institutions and other entities in order to delegate the management of over half the 152 public and private centres and institutions for minors and the elderly, as well as the development of specific projects;

(g) Consolidating a new and credible institutional image, both internally and externally, to be in a position to represent the country's minors, women and families at important national and international events;

(h) Establishing active relationships with national and international institutions to facilitate the development of inter-sectoral programmes and projects;

(i) Implementing an aggressive policy to secure financial resources, increasing the resources of the General Treasury by 13 million bolivianos in 1989, and over 41 million in 1993. During the first two years of management, over $9 million were obtained from international cooperation sources for the development of specific actions.

8. In 1991, a second institutional phase was initiated to strengthen and expand the actions developed within the framework of the Bolivian Social Strategy, namely:

(a) The institution's integration into the National Social Policy Council (CONAPSO), the highest Government decision-making body for social affairs;

(b) The preparation of a new Code for Minor Children, currently in the coordination and consulting stages with State and private entities and grass-root organizations, which opened up channels of consensus and collaboration for its approval;

(c) The coordination of the Inter-sectoral Technical Team to draft a 10-Year Action Plan for Children and Women and the establishment in 1993 of the corresponding Coordination and Monitoring Unit;

(d) The formulation of the Integral Children's Development Project (ICDP), one of the most significant initiatives aimed at the under-six population;

(e) Participation in the preparation of a proposed social policy for women which the Ministry for Planning and Coordination entrusted to its Social Policy Analysis Unit (UDAPSO), and the creation within ONAMFA of the National Department for the Women's Programme to carry out that initiative;

(f) Participation in the 1992 Paris Advisory Group, during which new initiatives were put forward to help the country's children and women, and which raised international cooperation resources channelled through ONAMFA to $150 million.

9. With the promulgation of Act 1403 of 18 December 1992 implementing the Code for Minor Children, the process of reorganization of the Institute was intensified and the Board was transformed into the National Organization for Minor Children, Women and the Family (ONAMFA).

10. Article 281o. of Act 1403 provides that ONAMFA "shall be the chief organization for the sector, which regulates, sets standards, monitors, and supervises all policies aimed at minor children, women and the family. It is competent to deal with Government and private organizations, national and international".

11. It also provides that the President of ONAMFA shall be elected to a five-year mandate from a list of three candidates submitted by the National Congress to the President of the Republic for his consideration.

12. ONAMFA will be one of the first institutions to enter into the Civil Service Programme, thereby guaranteeing the continuity of the institution's professional and technical management.

13. In addition, Legislative Decree 23469 of the Code for Minor Children expands the scope of ONAMFA's participation in the National Planning Council (CONEPLAN), the highest level of executive power in the area of economic affairs, which will make it possible to exercise the functions mandated to it under the new legal framework for the organization of the Government.

III. BOLIVIAN SOCIAL STRATEGY

14. In 1991, in an atmosphere of stability and growth, CONAPSO submitted to the nation the Bolivian Social Strategy (BSS).

15. BSS, by viewing social and economic affairs as parts of a whole of which the essential link is the human capital, introduced the need to refocus social policy.

16. From the economic point of view, this meant that strengthening the human capital would enhance economic productivity. From the social point of view, it will improve the standards of living and the quality of life of the sector of the population living in poverty.

17. The criterion for Government actions should consist in focusing on target groups, selecting priority tasks and intervening simultaneously in the areas of health, nutrition, education and basic hygiene, as well as the efficient and optimal use of resources.

18. BSS considers that among target groups, the emphasis should be placed on women because of the important role they play in development, since they are the principal social agent and determining factor in the areas of health, nutrition and the education of future generations.

IV. THE WOMEN'S PROGRAMME

19. The Bolivian Government requested that a proposal for a social policy for women be drafted in accordance with the new aims of social policy. This was completed in October 1992 and implemented through the Women's Programme which is under way at ONAMFA.

20. Its aim is to eradicate poverty and work for equality, by eliminating all forms of discrimination as defined in the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women.

21. The Programme is based on the three principles of investment, justice and independence and takes into account multisectoral criteria as well as cultural and regional differences.

22. It states that equality between men and women implies global development policies, so that a policy of equality transcends the realm of social affairs and must be integrated into overall national policy. It is therefore necessary to incorporate the gender question into the agenda of macro-economic policies with the full participation of women.

23. It further proposes a phase of consultation with civil society in order to ascertain requirements and monitor the implementation of commitments, legislation and agreements relating to women.

24. The Programme is based on the following principles:

(a) To guarantee social and gender equality;

(b) To focus on human development;

(c) To be culturally specific;

(d) To respect diversity;

(e) To be conceived as medium and long-term investments;

(f) To direct efforts towards the productive utilization of the labour force;

(g) To preserve the environment.

25. It seeks to transform the role of women from social policy intermediaries into that of actors in and managers of the development process together with men, while respecting their specific needs, through four key strategic means: respecting the organizational, political, physical and economic freedom of women; intersectorality; participation; and decentralization.

26. The specific objectives of the Women's Programme are:

(a) To encourage the productive role of women, particularly those in rural and marginal-urban areas;

(b) To democratize roles in the family and society;

(c) To prevent and combat violence, particularly domestic violence;

(d) To promote legislative changes;

(e) To educate human resources, particularly at the civil service level, in gender perspectives;

(f) To activate women's capacities for social and political participation;

(g) To increase awareness of women's rights in the family, society and the State.

27. The Women's Programme has been conceived as an inter-sectoral programming effort, its results and impacts requiring coordinated actions involving all the actors in the development scheme, in relation to the State as well as in relation to society and the family.

28. With these factors in mind, specific objectives have been set based on five lines of action involving the following areas:

(a) Women, legislation and development;

(b) Women, health and development;

(c) Women, education and development;

(d) Women, employment and development;

(e) Women, production and development in rural areas.

29. Under the Programme, activities involving the following lines of action will be undertaken: legislative reforms; training; dissemination and information; pilot services and projects; applied research and documentation. These lines of action must be perceived against the need for comprehensive and multi-disciplinary actions attacking the many roots of discrimination and involving the Government, the family and society.

July 1993

ANNEX

THE STATUS OF WOMEN: SOME INDICATORS

PRESENTATION

1. In this document, the National Organization for Minor Children, Women and the Family (ONAMFA) and the National Statistical Institute (NSI) are submitting their first statistical estimates of the condition of women in Bolivia, based on the data gathered in the 1992 Population and Housing Census, and the available Household Surveys and Administrative Registers, in order to contribute to the further study of this important subject.

2. The statistical data contained in this document were analyzed in order to demonstrate, by following some indicators, the changes which have occurred in the condition of women with respect to education, health, employment and other matters related to their personal development in the intercensal period (1976-1992) and in the last ten years.

3. A central characteristic observed in the evolution of employment indicators is that of women's growing employment in economically unprofitable activities (low-paying jobs and low productivity); this is not only due to their having less access to education, but also to the institutional and cultural attitudes still prevailing in the country.

4. It is hoped that the data now being published will first of all help women become aware of their status in Bolivian society, and secondly, that public and private institutions will plan and implement policies and programmes aimed at promoting the development of women's potential in the country. It is also hoped that it will help expand the scope of their social involvement, within a democratic and equitable framework.

5. In that perspective, the information presented here constitutes the basis for the implementation of the 10-Year Action Plan for Children and Women, which will make the application of the Bolivian Social Strategy possible and proposes to involve women as the principal agent in the development and training of new generations.

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Executive Director of NSI

Rosario Paz Zamora
President of ONAMFA

La Paz, May 1993

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In the course of recent years, the NSI completed a series of statistical studies in the social affairs field, such as the successive rounds of Comprehensive Household Surveys (CHS), the Family Budgets Survey (FBS), the Follow-up Food Consumption Survey (FFCS), and others.

2. In addition, the National Census of Population and Housing (NCPH 1992) completed in 1992 has yielded up-to-date indicators on the situation of the Bolivian population. The information and the statistics produced by public social affairs institutions make it more possible than ever before to carry out exhaustive analyses on various topics to support concrete proposals in behalf of the population.

3. Conscious of the need to provide the data obtained from NCPH 92 as quickly as possible, NSI made special efforts to that end. This made it possible to publish the results from the nine departments and the volume on Bolivia scarcely one year after the census was carried out.

4. The NSI and ONAMFA have prepared the present document with the information derived from NCPH 92 and the Fourth and Fifth Rounds of CSH. In the first section, general population data for women are provided. The second section is concerned with women as heads of households; the third focuses on women's integration into the labour force; the following two sections contain indicators dealing with the health and education problems confronting women; lastly, data are presented concerning the possession of identity cards as it relates to the female population.

5. The tables annexed to the document (see Appendix) contain more disaggregated information on the subjects discussed.

II. DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF STATISTICAL DATA ON WOMEN

6. As revealed in the 1992 Census, Bolivian population growth and movement patterns reflect the social and economic changes which took place in the country. In the course of the last fifteen years, successive periods of economic and political crisis and sharp economic adjustments have given way to stability and the beginning of productive growth, while consolidating democracy and finding new ways to penetrate the global economy.

7. These events have produced changes in the role of women in society, affecting their participation in the labour force, their educational situation and health conditions. Against that background, the indicators on women clearly point to the need to work out social and economic policies which incorporate the question of gender, which guarantee the inclusion of women in national development, enabling them to exercise fully their potential and capacities.

A. Population indicators

1. Population Growth and Composition

8. The annual rate of growth in the intercensal period, between 1976 and 1992, reached 2.11 per cent; the urban growth rate was 4.16 per cent, whereas the rural population scarcely had a 0.09 per cent growth rate. The rural zones of the Altiplano had negative growth rates and the urban centres of Tarija, Santa Cruz, Beni and Pando had annual growth rates exceeding 5 per cent.

9. As is the case in most Latin American countries, in Bolivia the relative ratio of women to the total population is higher than that of men. This is basically due to the higher life expectancy of women, as compared to men, and was confirmed by the 1976 Census as well as that of 1992. For the last year, women represented 50.6 per cent of the population.

Table 1. Percentage of Women in the Population

Reference Population	1976	1992
Total Population	4 613 486	6 420 792
Percentage		
Total Population	100.0	100.0
Women	50.6	50.6
Men	49.4	49.4
Total Women	100.0	100.0
Urban Women	42.4	58.5
Rural Women	57.6	41.5

Source: NSI - NCPH 1992

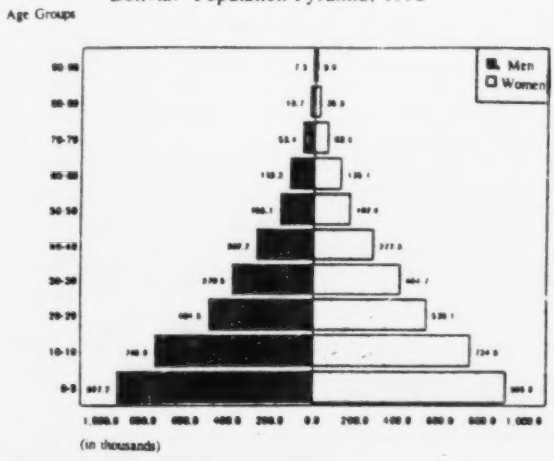
10. The greater proportion of women to the total population is especially marked in urban areas, with rates increasing from 42.4 per cent in 1976 to 58.5 per cent in 1992, with a corresponding decline in the population of women in rural areas.

2. Population Structure by Age and Movement Patterns

11. The structure of the Bolivian population by age yields broadly-based population pyramids, a feature of countries with a predominantly young population, reflected in the average age of the population, 24 years, whereas the median age is 19.

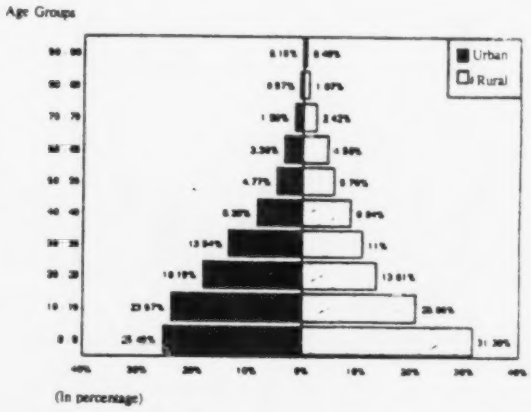
Figure 1.

Bolivia: Population Pyramid, 1992



Source: NSI - DES / NCPH 1992

Bolivia: Female Population Pyramid by Geographic Area, 1992



Source: NSI - DES / NCPH 1992

12. The comparison of male and female populations by age groups shows great differences in populations of minor children and the young where, as mentioned above, the proportion of women considerably exceeds that of men. For the age groups of 20 and above, however, the figures for the two sexes do not differ significantly.

13. The female population structure in Bolivia (second pyramid) shows that the 0 - 9 age group in rural areas represents 31.3 per cent of the total rural female population, while in the 10 - 19 age group the percentage is 20.8 per cent. The difference of almost 10 points is due to the migration of the female population to urban areas at a very early age.

14. The Departments of Potosí, Oruro, Chuquisaca and La Paz show the highest rates of population migration in the last few years with a record of negative net migration ratios; this has led to the depopulation of large parts of those Departments and to an increase in population in the eastern and agricultural areas of the Department of Tarija.

15. As may be seen in the following chart, the Departments of Santa Cruz, Beni and Pando have a larger male population, chiefly as a result of what is occurring in rural areas.

Table 2. Department Population Ratios by area and gender

Area Gender	Total	Chuqui-saca	La Paz	Cocha-bamba	Oruro	Potosi	Tarija	Santa Cruz	Beni	Pando
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	49.4	48.7	49.2	49.1	48.6	48.1	49.6	50.4	51.6	55.4
Women	50.6	51.3	50.8	50.9	51.4	51.9	50.4	49.6	48.4	44.6
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	48.5	46.9	48.7	47.9	48.5	48.0	48.3	48.9	50.0	50.9
Women	51.5	53.1	51.3	52.1	51.5	52.0	51.7	51.1	50.0	49.1
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	50.5	49.5	50.0	50.3	48.8	48.1	51.2	54.2	55.0	57.0
Women	49.5	50.5	50.0	49.7	51.2	51.9	48.8	45.8	45.0	43.0

Source: NSI - NCPH 1992

16. The predominance of the male population in the rural areas of these Departments is due to a particular family life pattern, especially among migrant families from those areas, in which the man (head of the household), whether wage-earner or homesteader, resides in his place of work (in a rural area), while the wife and children reside in urban areas, which may be either new urbanizations or intermediate towns.

3. Fertility

17. The NCPH 76 showed global fertility rates of 6.5 children per woman, while the results of NCPH 1992 indicated lower rates of 5.0. In spite of this, averages for Bolivia continue to be high as compared to averages in the rest of South America. Other countries with high fertility rates are Paraguay with 4.4, and Peru and Ecuador with 3.6 children per woman.

18. Broken down by area, the global fertility rate was 4.2 children per woman in urban areas and 6.3 in rural areas. The highest rates were found in the rural areas of Beni and Pando, with 7.9 children per woman.

B. Characteristics of the Households and Heads of Households

1. Households

19. A breakdown by category indicates a clear majority of nuclear households, which represent 59 per cent of the total nationally; 56 per cent in urban areas and 62 per cent in rural areas. The average number of individuals per family is 4.35 at the national level; 4.48 in urban areas and 4.20 in rural areas.

Table 3. Percentage of individual households by category

Household Category	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	100	100
Single person	12	10	14
Nuclear	59	56	62
Extended	19	20	18
Mixed	10	14	6

Source: NSI - NCPH 1992

2. Heads of Households

(a) Age

20. The heads of households are predominantly aged between 30 and 59 years with an increase in the past few years of women heads of households under thirty.

Table 4. Percentage of Intercensal Heads of Households

1992

Large Age Groups	Total	Men	Women
Total	100	100	100
Under 15	-	-	1
15 - 29	22	22	19
30 - 59	61	62	57
60 and over	17	16	23

Source: NSI- NCPH 1992

21. According to the data obtained from the 1992 Census, 24.5 per cent of the heads of households are women, 26.2 per cent in urban areas and 22.4 in rural areas.

(b) Employment questions

Table 5. Distribution, Global Participation Rates and Type of Activity of Heads of Households, by Gender and Area, 1992

Area/gender	Distribution	G.P.R.	Employed	Unemployed
Total	100.0	83.2	100.0	100.0
Men	75.5	91.8	83.3	36.7
Women	24.5	56.6	16.7	63.3
Urban	100.0	78.7	100.0	100.0
Men	73.8	88.2	82.7	40.8
Women	26.2	52.0	17.3	59.2
Rural	100.0	88.8	100.0	100.0
Men	77.6	96.1	84.0	26.8
Women	22.4	63.6	16.0	73.2

Source: NSI - NCPH 1992

22. The global participation rate (GPR) for heads of household amounts to 83.2 per cent; for men it is 91.8 per cent and for women only 56.6 per cent. The remaining 43.4 per cent of heads of household reported at the time of the census that they were economically inactive (of that percentage, 62 per cent represented household workers).

23. The GPR for women in rural areas (63.6 per cent) is higher than for urban women (52 per cent). 16.7 per cent of economically active heads of household are women and 83.3 per cent are men.

(c) Illiteracy

24. The illiteracy rate for heads of household fell to 56.8 per cent between 1976 and 1992. The rate for women heads of household was 69 per cent (67.6 per cent in urban areas and 83.5 per cent in rural areas). Nevertheless, these percentages are still high and represent a serious impediment both for the education of children and for the access of heads of household to the labour market.

Table 6. Percentage of illiteracy among heads of household by gender and area, 1992

Area	Population census 1976			Population census 1992			Percentage variation 1992/1976		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	37	30	58	21	15	40	56.8	50.0	69.0
Urban	15	8	34	9	4	23	60.0	50.0	67.6
Rural	51	44	79	37	28	66	72.5	63.6	83.5

Source: NSI - CNPV. 1992.

C. Women in the Labour Market

1. At the national level

25. An important characteristic of the social and economic trends of recent years is the increase in the participation of women in the labour market. In 1976 this participation scarcely amounted to 18.3 per cent; it is estimated from the results of the last census that the proportion increased to 38.1 per cent. These figures reflect the fact that at present a larger proportion of women are prepared to enter the labour market.

Table 7. Percentage of economically active population, global participation rate and average annual inter-census growth rate, by gender and area

Area/sex	% EAP/Total EAP		GPR		Average annual inter-census growth rate
	1976	1992	1976	1992	
Total	100.0	100.0	41.6	49.9	3.3
Men	77.7	61.0	65.8	62.1	1.8
Women	22.4	39.0	18.3	38.1	6.8
Urban	100.0	100.0	39.8	43.0	4.7
Men	70.6	62.0	58.5	55.5	3.8
Women	29.4	38.0	22.5	31.4	6.3
Rural	100.0	100.0	42.9	59.6	2.2
Men	82.4	60.0	71.1	70.9	0.2
Women	17.6	40.0	15.0	48.1	7.4

Source: NSI - CNPV 1992.

26. In 1976, 22.4 per cent of the economically active population was female, whether employed, unemployed or underemployed, while in 1992 the proportion increased to 39 per cent.

Table 8. Percentage of economically active population by economic sector and gender, 1992 a/

Sex	Total	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
Column percentage				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	63.5	65.5	79.7	53.8
Women	36.5	34.5	20.3	46.2
Row percentage				
Total	100.0	47.0	16.2	36.8
Men	100.0	48.5	20.3	31.2
Women	100.0	44.4	9.0	46.6

a/ Excluding those not specifying branch of activity and first-time job seekers.

Source: NSI - CNPV 1992.

27. The bulk of the economically active population, both men and women, is to be found in the primary sector, which shows that Bolivia's economy remains based on agricultural and stock production and mining. Noteworthy also is the high percentage of employment in the tertiary sector, which consists chiefly of services, and the high proportion of women engaged in that activity.

28. 44.4 per cent of the economically active female population is in the primary sector, essentially in agricultural activities. Barely 9 per cent of economically active women are in the secondary sector, which is characterized by more productive occupations, higher incomes and permanent employment. (See classification of sectors in the glossary of terms.)

Table 9. Percentage of economically active population by occupational category and gender, 1992 a/

Sex	Total	Workers and employees	Independent workers	Owner or partner	Cooperator	Independent professional	Unpaid family worker
Column percentage							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	64.0	69.4	63.5	76.1	85.9	76.0	37.8
Women	36.0	30.6	36.5	23.9	14.1	24.0	62.2
Row percentage							
Total	100.0	39.4	48.7	1.6	1.0	0.3	9.0
Men	100.0	42.8	48.3	1.9	1.3	0.4	5.3
Women	100.0	33.5	49.4	1.1	0.4	0.2	15.4

a/ Excluding those not specifying occupational category

29. The results of the last census show that 48.7 per cent of the total EAP are self-employed workers; of that percentage 49.4 per cent are women. It is important to note that this category includes cultivators owning agricultural and stock-raising units; they make up about 60 per cent of the total while the remaining 40 per cent are proprietors of small urban economic units engaged in trade, handicrafts and services.

30. 15.4 per cent of the female labour force falls into the unpaid family worker category. 70 per cent of the women in this category do agricultural work.

2. At the capital city level

31. According to the data of the Integrated Household Survey (fifth round), 36 per cent of the employed female population of the capital cities and El Alto is employed in trade, 15.5 per cent in manufacturing industry, particularly handicrafts, and 13 per cent in services. On the other hand, the figures for men are: 22 per cent in manufacturing industry, 15.6 per cent in construction, 17.7 per cent in trade and 11.5 per cent in transport (see annex).

32. It has been noted that average income for wage-earning workers among men is higher than among women. As was pointed out, for every 100 bolivianos a male wage-earning worker receives, a woman in the same situation receives on 75 bolivianos. This relationship varies depending on the kind of work done.

Table 10. Relationship of average income to occupational category in capital cities, 1993

Average relationship	Wage earners	Self-employed	Employer owners	Independent professional	Salaries household workers
Total Average (bolivianos)	540	403	1 288	1 234	157
Men	100	100	100	100	100
Women	75	50	89	78	64

Source: NSI - IHS (fifth round, November 1992).

33. Considering that women are largely engaged in tertiary activities or services, that more of them are independent workers and that they receive lower incomes than men, it is evident that on average women are at a disadvantage in the labour market.

D. Women and education

Illiteracy

34. Educational level reached is used as an approximation to the notion of accumulated human capital for individuals, a question which influences access to specific kinds of employment and the corresponding income level.

35. An indicator of the educational level of the population is the illiteracy rate. 4/ In Bolivia, the illiteracy rate is 20 per cent, which is higher than the Latin American mean of 15.2 per cent. A higher proportion of women (27.7 per cent) are illiterate as compared with men (11.8 per cent). These levels are most critical with respect to rural women, among whom illiteracy reaches 49.9 per cent, as compared with 23.1 per cent for men.

36. Within the female population, there are also disparities in the illiteracy rate depending on areas. Thus, the rate for urban women is 13.5 per cent, which means that for every illiterate urban woman there are 2.3 literate women in rural areas.

Table 11. Rate of illiteracy by department according to gender

Area	Total	Chuquisaca	La Paz	Cocha-bamba	Oruro	Potosi	Tarija	Santa Cruz	Beni	Pando
Total	20.0	39.5	16.9	21.2	15.4	38.2	21.2	11.1	12.8	21.0
Men	11.8	29.5	8.5	12.6	5.9	23.4	12.7	7.3	9.0	17.9
Women	27.7	48.4	24.7	29.1	23.9	50.7	29.4	14.9	17.0	22.8
Urban	8.9	12.8	9.2	8.1	9.2	14.0	11.2	6.9	8.2	4.4
Men	3.8	6.6	3.5	3.0	2.7	4.6	5.4	3.8	4.8	2.5
Women	13.5	17.9	14.5	12.6	15.0	21.9	16.4	9.8	11.5	6.5
Rural	36.5	54.2	31.2	36.9	27.7	50.5	35.0	22.7	22.6	27.6
Men	23.1	41.2	17.6	23.3	12.4	33.0	22.0	15.4	16.5	23.1
Women	49.9	66.3	44.5	50.5	41.6	65.5	48.6	32.1	31.1	29.5

Source: NSI - NCPH 1992.

37. At the department level Chuquisaca and Potosí are the two departments with the highest illiteracy rates, over 30 per cent, which places them at the top of the national average. Broken down by sex, the illiteracy rate for men is above 23 per cent and for women above 48 per cent.

2. School attendance

38. Another indicator relating to access to the educational system is that of school attendance. The largest school attendance rate, according to the figures of the last census, is in the age groups between 6 and 14, where the figure for women is 82 per cent as compared with 86 per cent for men.

Table 12. Rate of school attendance 1992

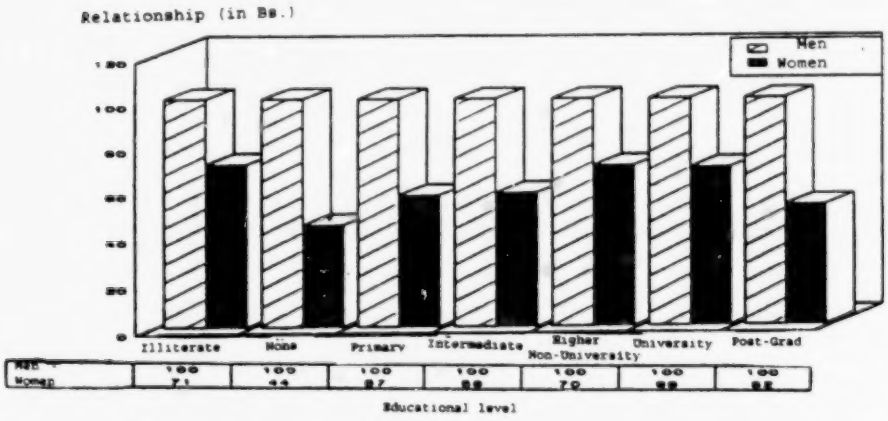
	Women		Men	
Age group	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
6-14	90.1	71.6	91.6	78.1
15-19	63.3	24.3	68.6	33.8
20-24	28.1	6.1	34.4	8.9

Source: NSI - NCPH 1992.

3. Income in relation to educational level

39. As regards the relationship between educational level and income, EIH points out that the following proportions exist in the capital cities: for every 100 bolivianos received by an illiterate male an illiterate female receives barely 71 bolivianos. This gap does not decrease at higher educational level and, in the case of professionals, the relationship is 100 to 69.

Figure 2. Relationship between income for work received by women and 100 Bs received by men according to level of education, 1992



a/ Data for departmental capital cities and city of El Alto

Source: MSI - DES/EIH, fourth round, November 1991

4. Distribution of professional women by area of specialization

40. Women are prominent in the professional field, in the social branches. As might be expected, the highest rate of professionalization among women as a proportion of the total number of professionals in the country is in the health field.

Table 13. Percentage of professionals by gender and field, 1992

Academic branch	Total	Women	Men
Total	100.0	31.1	68.9
Economic and financial	27.0	7.8	19.2
Health	42.3	18.0	24.4
Social Sciences	9.3	3.5	5.8
Technology	20.8	1.7	19.1
Others	0.6	0.1	0.5

Source: NSI - UDAPSO, Supply of professionals.

5. Language

41. With respect to the languages spoken by the Bolivian population it is noteworthy that almost 27 percent of women do not speak Spanish.

Table 14. Language spoken by population in percentage, by gender, 1992

Sex	Total	More than one language	Monolingual	Distribution of monolinguals				
				Total	Spanish	Quechua	Aymara	Other
Total	100.0	46.4	53.6	100.0	77.9	15.1	6.0	1.0
Men	100.0	49.4	50.6	100.0	83.2	12.0	3.0	0.9
Women	100.0	43.5	56.5	100.0	73.2	17.9	7.8	1.1

Source: NSI - NCPH, 1992.

42. This constitutes a marginalizing factor which limits access to certain services offered by the State, particularly those relating to the educational system, considerable difficulties for the social relationships of those women and their integration into the labour market.

E. Women and health

43. As pointed out earlier, the demographic changes which have taken place in recent decades have been accompanied by a decline in the rates of fertility and mortality, especially infant mortality, and are closely linked to aspects of individual health care.

1. Fertility

44. The Integrated Household Survey (Fourth Round), collected data for women who declared that they were or had been pregnant. The results showed that the percentage of pregnant women was concentrated in the 20 to 34 year age group. There is an increase in pregnancies in groups considered to be at high risk, mainly adolescents, as compared with a reduction in the rate of late fertility (35 years and up).

Table 15. Female population of childbearing age (13-49) and state of fertility in recent years by age groups, 1992

Age groups	Total (in thousands)	State of fertility			
		Live births	Stillbirths	Miscarriages	Now pregnant
Total	90.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
13-19	9.0	10.2	11.2	4.7	10.1
20-34	68.5	75.3	66.5	78.5	78.7
35-49	12.7	14.5	22.3	16.8	11.2

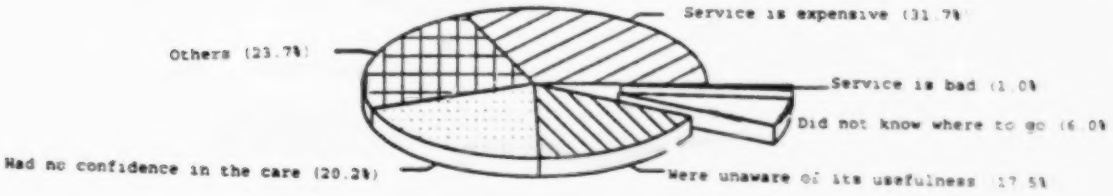
Source: NSI - IHS (fourth round), 1992.

45. It is estimated that in the 20-34 year age group, 68 per cent of the women successfully completed their pregnancy, 3 per cent had still births, 4 per cent miscarried before term and 25 per cent were pregnant at the time of the survey.

2. Pre- and post-natal supervision

46. Pre- and post-natal supervision constitute an important factor for maternal and child care. In the survey it was noted that, in 1992, 63 per cent of the women in the cities had such supervision, while the remaining 27 per cent who did not gave as their reasons that they considered it expensive (32 per cent), did not trust it (20 per cent), were unaware of its usefulness (17 per cent) or for other miscellaneous reasons (31 per cent) (see appendix).

Figure 3. Bolivia: female population of childbearing age who had given birth or been pregnant without prenatal supervision by reasons for lack of supervision, 1992


Service is expensive (31.7%)
Others (23.7%)
Service is bad (1.0%)
Did not know where to go (6.0%)
Had no confidence in the care (20.2%)
Were unaware of its usefulness (17.5%)

OTHER REASONS FOR LACK OF SUPERVISION

Source: NSI - DES/IHS, fourth round, November 1991.

47. The survey also showed that 37 per cent of the births took place in hospitals, 29 per cent were attended at home and 17 per cent in private centres. The preferred caretakers were doctors for 72 per cent of the women, family and neighbours for 17 per cent and another service for the remainder.

48. The use of contraceptive methods is still limited among most women, whether because of the moral, religious or social concerns which guide them in family planning or because of their lack of information on the subject.

49. Nevertheless, the figures on knowledge of contraceptive methods, according to the last Health and Demography Survey (ENDSA 1989) show that 73 per cent of women know some contraceptive method; 67 per cent know of a modern method and a smaller proportion (57 per cent) of a traditional method. In urban areas, 82 per cent of women know of some method and the figure is only 50 per cent for rural women.

F. Women and the right to vote

50. Another concern with respect to women at present is growing awareness of the real extent of their incorporation into productive economic activities and the exercise of their rights.

51. Thus, having an identity card is one of the means by which citizens are enabled to exercise their right to vote. The NCPH 1992 made it possible to establish the percentage of the population having that document; it was found that, of the population 10 years of age and older, almost 2 million (46 per cent) did not have the identity card. The figure for men was 42 per cent and for women 49 per cent.

Table 16. Percentage of the population above the age of 10 without an identity card, according to departments

Department	Total	Men	Women
Total	46	42	49
Chuquisaca	63	58	68
La Paz	35	32	38
Cochabamba	47	43	51
Oruro	40	37	43
Potosí	55	50	60
Tarija	47	43	51
Santa Cruz	48	45	51
Beni	64	62	66
Pando	62	61	65

Source: NSI - NCPH 1992.

52. At the departmental level, the extreme values for the male population were found in La Paz, where 32 per cent did not have the card and in Beni where 62 per cent did not have it. In the case of women, the lowest percentage of those not having the card was also in La Paz (38 per cent) and the greatest in Chuquisaca (68 per cent).

Notes

1/ Bolivia considers as urban centres towns with 2,000 or more inhabitants.

2/ The net rate of migration is defined as the difference between the emigrant and immigrant population. It is negative when the proportion of emigrants is greater than that of immigrants.

3/ In calculating the global rate of participation and for purposes of comparison between the censuses of 1976 and 1992, the population above the age

of 7 was taken into account. For the definition of the global participation rate see glossary of terms.

4/ See definition in glossary of terms.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Population growth

The annual growth rate is calculated on the basis of the following formula:

$$r=\frac{1}{t}*\ln\frac{P_n}{P_o}*100$$

In which:

r = annual rate of growth. Number of persons added to the population per 100 inhabitants.

P_o = population in the initial or base period.

P_n = population in the reference period or at present.

t = length of time between the initial and reference period.

In calculating intercensual growth, the value of each independent variable is:

P_o = census day 1976 (29 September 1976).

P_n = census day 1992 (3 June 1992).

t = 15.687.

2. Average age

The sum of declared ages divided by the total recorded population.

3. Median age

The age dividing the distribution into two equal parts.

4. Global fertility rate

Average number of children a woman will have during her childbearing lifetime.

5. Illiteracy rate

The coefficient of the number of persons aged 15 and older who cannot read or write and the total population in that age group.

$$I.R. = \frac{\text{Population aged 15 and older unable to read or write}}{\text{Total population aged 15 and older}} * 10$$

6. Rate of school attendance

The coefficient of the number of persons aged 6 to 19 regularly attending an educational institution and the total population within that age group.

S.A.R. = Population from age 6 to 19 regularly attending an educational institution

7. Global participation rate

The quotient of the economically active population (employed plus unemployed) divided by the total population aged 7 and above or the population of working age:

$$G.P.R. = \frac{\text{Economically active population}}{\text{Population of working age}}$$

In calculating the global participation rate and for the purposes of comparison between the 1976 and 1992 censuses, the age group taken into account was that above the age of 7.

8. Specific household category

(a) Single person household: household made up of one person.

(b) Nuclear household: household consisting only of spouses, spouses and their children or a single person with his or her children.

(c) Extended household: the nuclear household, plus other relatives.

(d) Composite household: a household including at least one non-relative of the head of household, i.e., it may include domestic servants or other non-relatives.

9. Economic sectors

Primary sector: agriculture, stock-raising, hunting, fishing and mining.

Secondary sector: manufacturing industry, electricity, gas, water and construction.

Tertiary sector: wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communications, finance, public administration, teaching, household services and other services.

APPENDIX

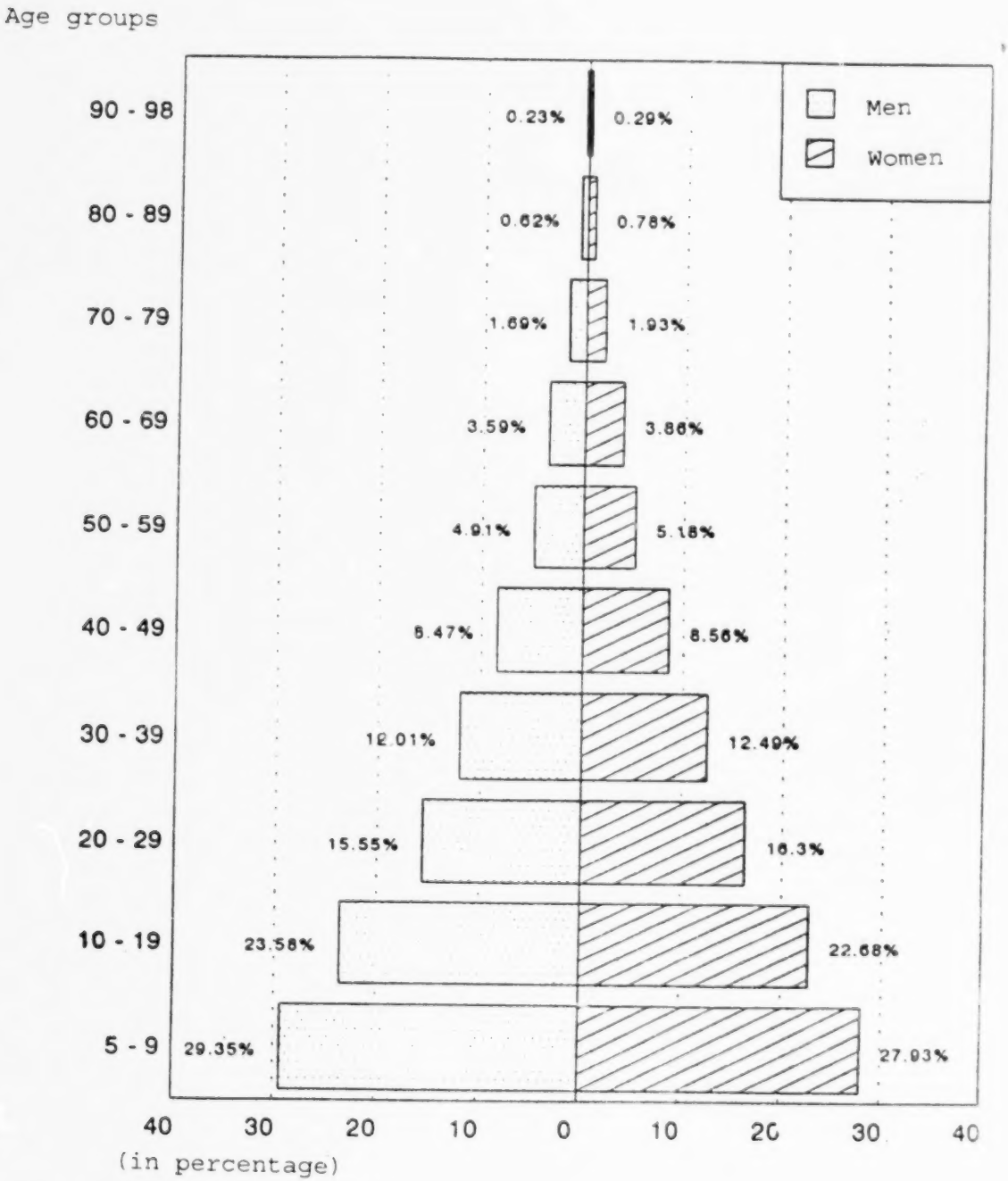
Table 1. Annual growth rate of population for intercensus periods by department and area

Department and area	Annual growth rate	
	1950-1976 a/	1976-1992
Total	2.05	2.11
Urban	3.84	4.16
Rural	1.14	0.09
Chuquisaca	1.23	1.50
Urban	2.01	4.10
Rural	1.03	0.55
La Paz	2.07	1.66
Urban	3.33	3.43
Rural	1.20	-0.50
Cochabamba	1.79	2.75
Urban	3.64	4.83
Rural	0.99	1.06
Oruro	1.84	0.58
Urban	2.97	2.14
Rural	2.97	2.14
Potosí	0.98	-0.12
Urban	3.13	0.90
Rural	0.37	-0.57
Tarija	2.28	2.82
Urban	4.18	5.04
Rural	1.42	0.91
Santa Cruz	4.09	4.16
Urban	6.74	6.15
Rural	2.40	0.82
Beni	3.28	3.16
Urban	5.51	5.19
Rural	1.96	0.43
Pando	2.88	0.63
Urban	(1)	6.43
Rural	2.45	-0.60

a/ During the 1950 census, the population was completely rural.

Source: NSI - NCPH 1992.

Figure 1. Bolivia: population pyramid, 1992



Source: NSI - DES/NCPH, 1992.

Table 2. Global fertility rate and percent of decline between the censuses of 1976 and 1992, by department and area

Department and area	Global fertility rate		Percent of decline
	1976	1992	
Total	6.5	5.0	23.1
Urban	5.2	4.2	19.2
Rural	7.8	6.3	20.5
Chuquisaca	7.5	6.0	20.0
Urban	5.0	4.5	10.0
Rural	8.1	6.8	16.1
La Paz	6.0	4.2	30.0
Urban	4.6	3.6	21.7
Rural	7.5	5.7	24.0
Cochabamba	6.9	5.0	27.5
Urban	5.2	4.0	23.1
Rural	8.0	6.2	22.5
Oruro	6.6	5.0	24.2
Urban	5.8	4.4	24.1
Rural	7.7	6.3	18.2
Potosí	7.2	6.1	15.3
Urban	6.7	5.3	20.9
Rural	7.4	6.4	13.5
Tarija	6.8	5.2	23.5
Urban	5.1	4.2	17.7
Rural	8.1	6.7	17.3
Santa Cruz	6.6	5.1	23.7
Urban	5.4	4.5	16.7
Rural	8.1	5.6	30.9
Beni	7.7	6.4	16.9
Urban	6.3	5.6	11.1
Rural	9.0	7.9	12.2
Pando	8.3	6.8	18.1
Urban	5.3	4.5	15.1
Rural	8.7	7.9	9.2

Source: NSI - NCPH, 1992.

Table 3. Bolivia: household composition and percentage structure of household income expenditure by sex of major earner (head of household, 1990)

	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Number of households in thousands	455.3	330.5	124.8
Percentage	100.0	72.6	27.4
Average			
Members of household	4.7	4.8	4.3
Receivers of income for work	1.7	1.7	1.6
Receivers by transfer	0.2	0.2	0.3
Minor dependants to age 18	2.2	2.2	2.0
Dependants age 18 and above	0.6	0.7	0.4
Occupancy	2.7	2.8	2.5
Status of head of household (greater earner)	40.3	39.8	41.8
Average in bolivianos			
Frequent income	885	942	733
Total income	956	1 019	791
Expenditures on consumer goods	992	1 043	859
Non-consumption expenditures	29	34	18
Total expenditures	1 141	1 203	976
Tenancy	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned	57.7	54.2	56.2
Rented	22.5	22.4	22.7
Leased	22.8	23.4	21.0
Percentage expenditures on consumer goods	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food and drink	46.1	45.5	48.1
Clothing and shoes	8.2	8.1	8.3
Housing	8.1	8.0	8.6
Equipment	7.9	7.9	7.8
Health	4.2	4.1	4.5
Transport and communications	12.5	13.1	10.4
Education	4.8	4.9	4.7
Culture and savings	4.0	4.1	3.4
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.3	4.3	4.3

Source: NSI - DES/EPF.

Table 4. Bolivia: Estimated active population in capital cities by occupational category, average income, weekly hours worked and gender, 1993

Average income / Average hours	Total	Occupational category						
		Worker	Employee	Independent worker	Owner employer	Family worker	Independent professional	Household worker
Total	1 045 742	196 658	320 610	346 382	58 668	55 407	9 645	58 363
Average income	491.2	421.8	612.8	402.8	1 288.5	--	1 234.0	157.3
Average hours	49.3	51.4	46.1	47.7	53.9	39.3	40.0	57.7
Women	431 063	21 727	116 856	189 366	11 026	34 959	2 075	55 054
Average income	306.6	263.6	461.2	263.2	1 171.5	--	1 008.3	152.8
Average hours	44.9	46.1	28.7	44.8	53.4	43.6	34.0	57.8
Men	614 679	174 931	203 763	157 016	47 642	20 448	7 570	3 309
Average income	620.9	440.7	699.6	570.9	1 315.1	--	1 298.5	237.5
Average hours	50.6	52.	50.3	51.2	54.1	32.1	41.7	50.8

Source: NSI - DES/EIH, fifth round, November 1992.

/...

Table 5. Distribution of active population according to occupational category and branch of activity a/

Branch of activity	Total	Worker and employee	Employee	Independent worker	Owner employer	Unpaid family worker	Independent professional	Paid household worker
GENERAL TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture, stock-raising and hunting	2.11	2.57	0.73	2.26	6.77	4.73	2.07	0.00
Mining and quarries	1.89	4.77	2.18	0.24	3.88	0.45	0.00	0.00
Manufacturing industry	19.41	42.07	6.29	19.61	25.96	30.18	0.00	0.00
Electricity, gas and water	0.89	1.97	1.70	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction	9.27	26.62	1.88	7.92	15.21	3.17	3.96	0.00
Wholesale and retail trade	26.30	11.36	10.46	48.65	23.29	47.79	0.00	0.00
Hotels and restaurants	3.82	0.14	5.00	4.14	8.12	8.23	0.00	0.00
Transport and communications	7.21	3.09	13.59	6.73	3.17	1.33	0.00	0.00
Financial and security agents	0.78	0.00	2.53	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Real estate	3.07	0.74	4.74	1.60	6.08	0.74	60.37	0.00
Public administration and defence	5.74	4.49	16.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education	6.36	0.18	20.29	0.29	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
Social and health services	2.59	0.25	5.94	0.70	2.51	1.03	31.53	0.00
Communal, social and personal services	5.11	0.88	6.83	7.22	4.54	2.34	2.07	1.30
Private households with domestic servants	5.81	0.02	0.23	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.70
Extraterritorial organizations	0.66	0.86	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture, stock-raising and hunting	1.25	3.48	0.38	1.26	3.65	3.96	0.00	0.00
Mining and quarries	0.22	1.66	0.39	0.00	0.40	0.21	0.00	0.00
Manufacturing industry	15.60	74.98	4.12	17.35	27.47	27.32	0.00	0.00
Electricity, gas and water	0.26	0.00	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction	0.29	0.73	0.77	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wholesale and retail trade	36.13	1.73	12.32	62.36	30.56	56.49	0.00	0.00
Hotels and restaurant	6.31	0.00	7.08	7.14	21.49	8.83	0.00	0.00
Transport and communications	1.12	0.00	3.72	0.13	0.78	0.46	0.00	0.00
Financial and security agents	0.89	0.00	3.22	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Real estate	2.31	3.23	4.70	0.77	5.86	0.93	64.93	0.00
Public administration and defence	2.71	7.15	8.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education	9.06	0.00	32.79	0.43	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Social and health services	3.76	1.14	10.86	0.74	7.56	1.04	35.07	0.00
Communal, social and personal services	6.33	1.64	8.00	8.67	2.04	0.77	0.00	1.34
Private households with domestic servants	13.15	0.19	0.18	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.66
Extraterritorial organizations	0.71	4.07	1.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MEN	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture, stock-raising and hunting	2.71	2.46	0.92	3.46	7.50	6.06	2.62	0.00
Mining and quarries	3.06	5.17	3.20	0.53	4.69	0.87	0.00	0.00
Manufacturing industry	22.15	37.89	7.54	22.32	25.61	35.09	0.00	0.00
Electricity, gas and water	1.34	2.21	2.13	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction	15.58	29.91	2.51	17.31	18.72	8.60	5.02	0.00
Wholesale and retail trade	17.70	12.59	9.38	32.18	21.61	32.91	0.00	0.00
Hotels and restaurants	2.07	0.16	3.80	0.53	5.03	7.20	0.00	0.00
Transport and communications	11.49	3.48	19.25	14.65	3.72	2.81	0.00	0.00
Financial and security agents	0.71	0.00	2.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Real estate	3.60	0.42	4.77	2.60	6.13	0.43	59.15	0.00
Public administration and defence	7.87	4.15	20.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education	4.46	0.20	13.11	0.13	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
Social and health services	1.76	0.14	3.12	0.65	1.34	1.01	30.59	0.00
Communal, social and personal services	4.26	0.78	6.15	5.48	5.12	5.02	2.62	0.66
Private households with domestic servants	0.66	0.00	0.26	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.34
Extraterritorial organizations	0.61	0.45	1.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

a/ Excluding those not specifying branch of activity.

Source: NSI - DES/EIH, fifth round, November 1992.

Table 6. Bolivia: School population attending and promoted from primary and intermediate level by gender, geographic area and source of support, 1991 school year a/

Population	Primary			Intermediate		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Country total						
Enrolled	1 292 646	679 755	612 891	235 266	125 293	109 973
Leaving	83 381	40 627	42 754	19 475	12 069	7 406
Attending	1 209 265	639 128	570 137	215 791	113 224	102 567
Repeating	105 356	62 620	42 736	25 651	14 321	11 330
Promoted	1 103 909	576 508	527 401	190 140	98 903	91 237
Percentage promoted	91.3	90.2	92.5	88.1	87.4	89.0
Urban areas						
Enrolled	805 087	415 470	389 617	219 916	115 149	104 767
Leaving	44 693	25 024	19 669	17 747	10 877	6 870
Attending	760 394	390 446	369 948	202 169	104 272	97 897
Repeating	67 703	37 720	29 983	24 540	13 589	10 951
Promoted	692 691	352 726	339 965	177 629	90 683	86 946
Percentage promoted	91.1	90.3	91.9	87.9	87.0	88.8
Rural areas						
Enrolled	487 559	264 285	223 274	15 350	10 144	5 206
Leaving	38 688	15 603	23 085	1 728	1 192	536
Attending	448 871	248 682	200 189	13 622	8 952	4 670
Repeating	37 653	24 900	12 753	1 111	732	379
Promoted	411 218	223 782	187 436	12 511	8 220	4 291
Percentage promoted	91.6	90.0	93.6	91.8	91.8	91.9

Source: NSI - DES.

Prepared on the basis of the administrative registers of the General Directorate of Educational Planning.

a/ Preliminary data.

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Table 7. Bolivia: Female population of childbearing age (13-49) giving birth in recent months by place of attended birth and attendant, 1992 (in thousands)

Attendant	Total	Place of attendance					
		Hospital	Private clinic	Health centre	Health post	Domicile	Other
Absolute							
Total	64.9	23.9	11.1	8.2	2.4	18.8	0.5
Line percentage	100.0	36.8	17.1	12.7	3.6	29.0	0.8
Doctor	46.7	23.9	11.1	8.2	1.9	1.1	0.4
Nurse	1.4	---	---	---	0.3	1.1	---
Midwife	5.3	---	---	---	---	5.2	0.1
Relative/neighbour	11.0	---	---	---	0.1	0.5	---
Other	0.6	---	---	---	0.1	0.5	---
Column percentage							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Doctor	71.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.9	6.0	79.9
Nurse	2.1	---	---	---	12.5	5.8	---
Midwife	8.1	---	---	---	---	27.4	20.1
Relative/neighbour	16.9	---	---	---	---	58.2	---
Other	0.9	---	---	---	5.6	2.5	---

Source: NSI - DES/EIH, fourth round, November 1991.

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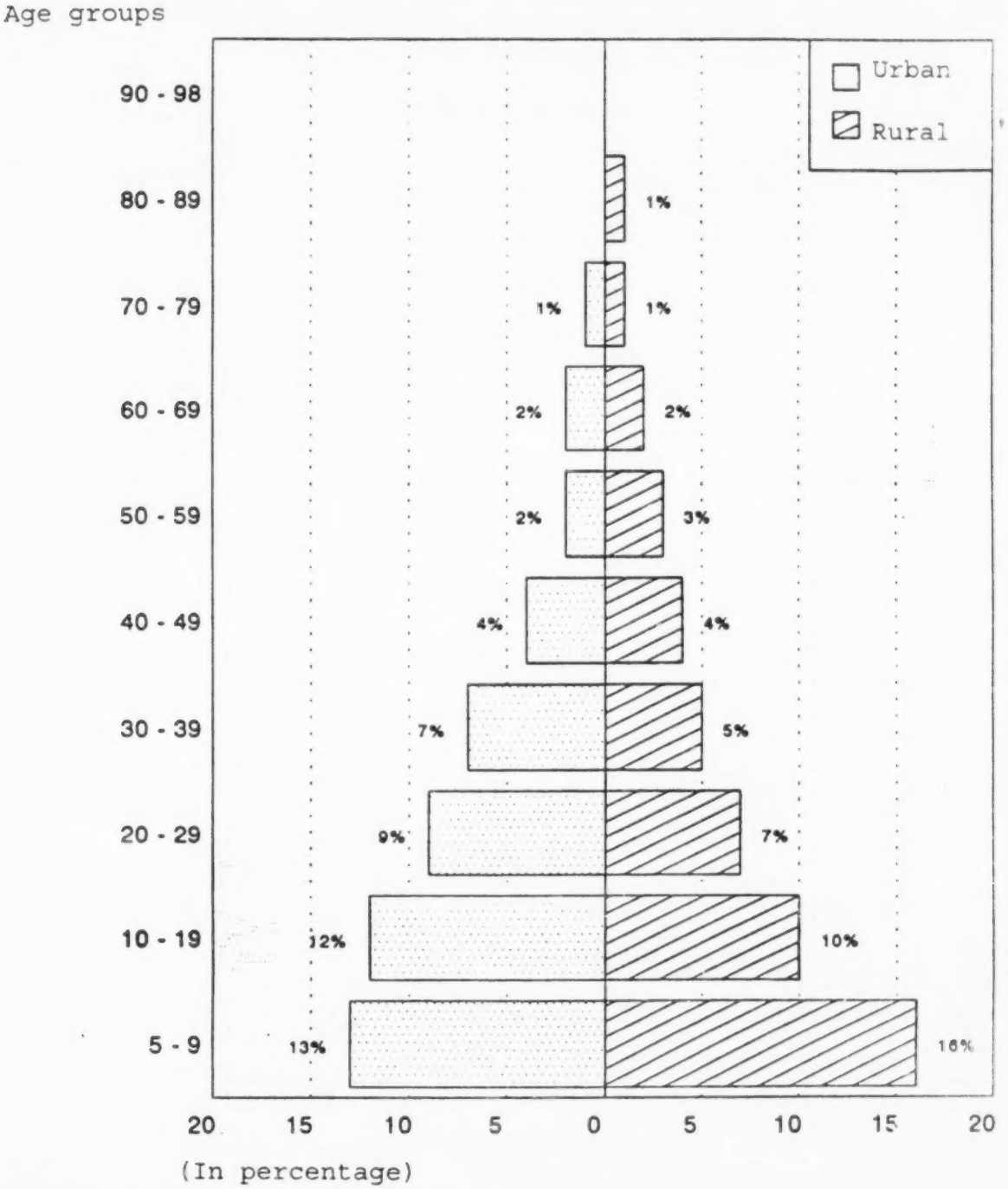
Table 8. Bolivia: Estimated female population of childbearing age (13-49) in capital cities by fertility status in recent months and age, 1992 (in percentage)

Age group	Total	Fertility status			
		Live birth	Stillbirth	Miscarriage	Now pregnant
Total (in thousands)	90.3	62.0	3.0	3.9	21.4
Line percentage					
Total		68.7	3.3	4.3	23.7
13-14	0.1	---	---	100.0	---
15-19	8.9	71.2	3.7	0.7	24.4
20-24	24.7	68.2	2.4	3.6	25.8
25-29	23.4	66.6	3.4	2.8	27.2
30-34	20.4	69.8	2.9	7.4	20.0
35-39	10.2	71.4	3.5	6.2	18.9
40-44	2.4	71.8	12.5	0.9	14.9
45-49	0.2	26.0	---	---	74.1
Column percentage					
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
13-14	0.1	---	---	3.1	---
15-19	9.9	10.2	11.2	1.7	10.1
20-24	27.4	27.2	20.0	22.7	29.8
25-29	25.9	25.2	26.7	17.1	29.9
30-34	22.6	22.9	19.9	38.6	19.0
35-39	11.3	11.7	12.2	16.3	9.0
40-44	2.7	2.8	10.0	0.5	1.7
45-49	0.2	0.1	---	---	0.6

Source: NSI - DES/EIH, fourth round, November 1991.

Figure 2. Bolivia: Female population by geographic area and age group, 1992



Source: NSI - DES/NCPH 1992.

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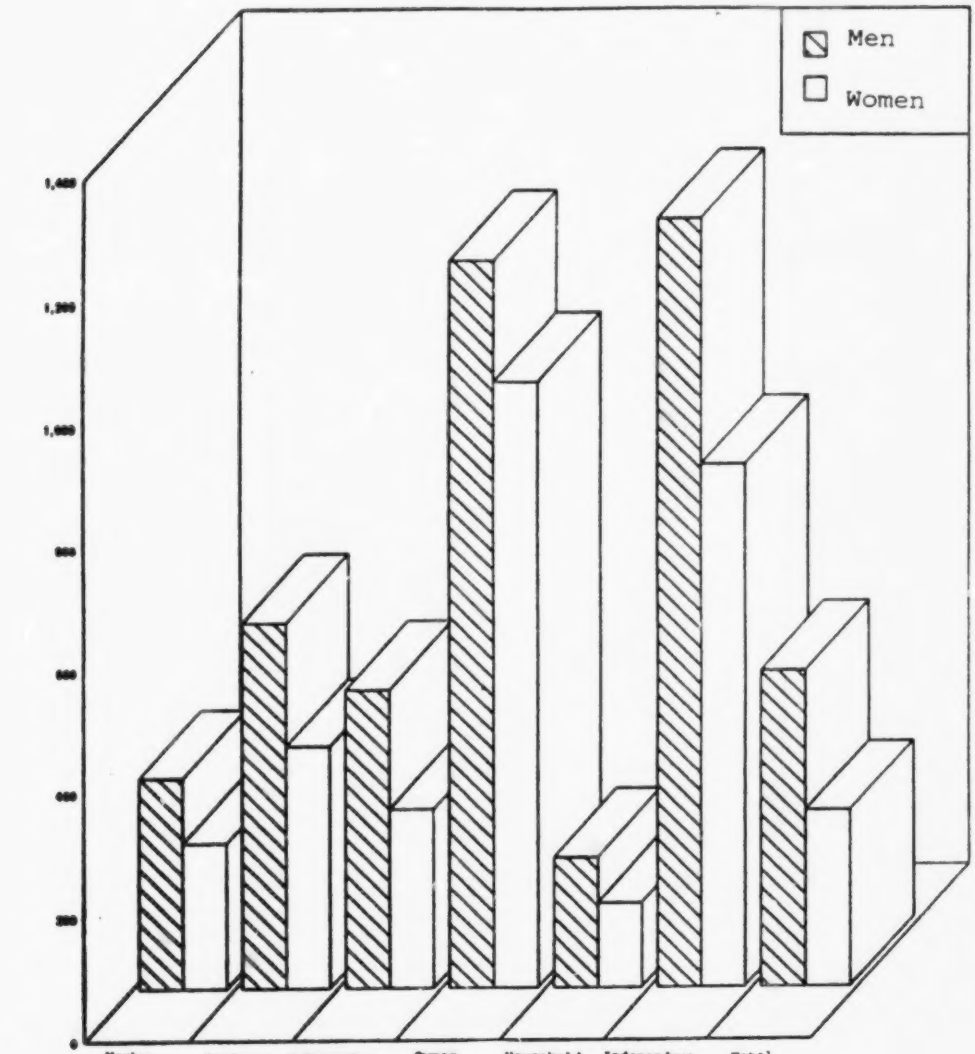
Figure 3. Bolivia: Estimated annual income for economically active population by occupational category, and sex, 1992 (in bolivianos)



	Worker	Employee	Independent Worker	Owner employer	Household worker	Independent Professional	Total
Men	381	864	688	1,185	218	1,250	814
Women	256	382	290	987	137	851	386

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

Source: NSI - DES/EIH, fourth round, November 1991.